THURSDAY, *June 9*, 1768. THE [NUMB. 109.]

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

Open to ALL PARTIES, but Influenced by NONE

I ALWAYS inſiſt,
That they ſhou'd deliſt
From writing, who hardly can ſpell;
And yet you forever,
Muſt needs be as clever,
And witty as young Mr. —ell.
Forever you teaze me,
I never can pleaſe ye,
A curſe upon that William Rind;
Zounds! give me a pen,
I tell you again,
I'll write to the man all my mind.
Pray do couſin Tom,
I wiſh you wou'd come,
And write for us ſome day or other;
No man that loves ſtriſe,
Had e'er ſuch a life,
As I lead with your aunt and your mother.
Pray aſk Mr. Rind,
If he'll be ſo kind,
No more of his riddles to give us,
Unleſs at the time,
He ſend us in rhyme,
An anſwer to every rebus.
My uncle is quite,
I think in the right,
To beg for this condeſcenſion;
This trifle alone,
Is really the bone
Of many a dire contention.
A rebus appears,
Good uncle he ſwears,
While he frets and puzzles his brain;
His wife ſhe won't eat,
Nor pudding nor meat,
Till ſhe can the riddle explain.
Theſe riddles perplex me,
And why will you vex me,
Go eat by yourſelves if you will:
Kate, ſhut to the door,
I told you before;
Theſe blockheads will never be ſtill.
Go get me ſome wine,
And tell 'em I'll dine—
My huſband is ſurely a dunce;
It's very provoking
To hear him a joking,
Becauſe I don't hit it at once.
You! ſtand from behind me,
You never can mind me;
Do ſtand from before me I ſay.——
You're all very civil
To eat up the devil,
The devil a bit will you ſtay.
She reads at the table,
To eat is unable,
For want of her gizzard collation;
While uncle with drink,
With ſmoke and a ——
Is loſt in a deep cogitation.
Perhaps by the morrow,
She's eas'd of her ſorrow;
With pleaſure we all hear her cry,
A plague on all fools,
That have come from the ſchools,
To be ſure what a poet am I?
With a ſmile on her face,
And a very good grace,
Come kiſs your poetical wife:
My dear I have found it,
Then can't you expound it?——
No that you can't, I'll lay my life.
Says my uncle, my dear,
I have come very near;
But you're out in your explanation.
Why how can you dare,
Such a dunce as you are,
A man too of your education!
Here, where is Miſs Prue,
And the overſeer too?
We'll hear what they ſay on this matter;
Dear mammy, you're wrong;
It can't be a ſong;
Take that Miſs—, who taught you to chat-
The other did bow, [ter?
And went to his plow,
Not caring to make declaration.
So till the next poſt,
All quiet is loſt,
And Madam quite full of vexation.
Revenge ſhe does ſwear,
And I am to bear,
The burden of her oſtentation;
A rebus ſhe'll write,
And that out of ſpite,
To puzzle the beſt of the nation.
Pray Madam excuſe,
That I do refuſe,
To meddle in this occupation;
If, Coz, you deny,
I ever will try
To hold you in nō eſtimation.
So, Sir, I obey,
What more cou'd I ſay,
And ſend it without alteration;
This preface deſign'd,
I hope you will find,
To anſwer for all explanation.

WHAT bloſſoms in May before it is ripe,
What rude fellows ſay when they give [you a gripe,

Mr. RIND,

INSERT the incloſed in your next gazette and oblige your conſtant reader.

Salus Populi eſt ſuprema Lex.

Defend thy country with thy lateſt breath:
And hold thy FREEDOM *even unto death.*

EVERY one is deſirous of being thought animated with a *public* ſpirit, and to have the welfare of his country greatly at heart; and therefore the *love of one's country* is in the *mouth of every body*. But it is a melancholy truth that it ſeldom goes deeper. It is talked of by many without being felt; and rarely produces one action that evinces its being in reality poſſeſſed by any: For, although there are very few who do not own the propriety of the ſentiment which my motto contains, yet is there ſcarce one in a hundred who is not ſo governed by ſelf-love, as to make the intereſt of the public in all reſpects ſubſervient to his own emolument. Thus, whilſt every one ſeemingly breathes the ſpirit of liberty, very many are deceived by an imaginary love for their country; and the ſervices which we have it in our power to render her, remain unperformed; that which is thought to be the duty of every body being neglected by all, becauſe it is not the immediate intereſt of any.

But, dry reaſoning, let it be ever ſo good in itſelf, is ſeldom found ſo cogent as to open the ears and awake the underſtandings of a people abſorbed in vice and luxury. Sloth and eaſe become ſuch powerful motives with them, that whatever has not a direct tendency to promote theſe, will ſurely meet with a total diſregard. Hence it is, that a politician without power is generally deemed contemptible; and is ſeldom or never regarded but in thoſe governments which have *virtue* for their *principle*; nor even in theſe when that principle is corrupted. But the opinion, which ſome entertain, that *private* men have no right to meddle with affairs of government, is as erroneous as it is diſhoneſt. It is the doctrine only of tyrants and ſlaves; and never was advanced by any but ſuch magiſtrates as were deemed enemies of their country, or by their friends and dependents; who, without knowing any thing of government, have ſlaviſhly uttered the ſenſe of others. Nothing can tend more to the ſubverſion of a government founded on the principles of liberty, than ſuch a doctrine; which implies a power in the Governors over the governed, that is contrary to the end and deſign of the inſtitution; and if it were once eſtabliſhed in a government founded on ſuch principles, the conſtitution would be changed, and the people thereby having a right to reſume their natural ſtate, might embrace a different ſyſtem. They would undoubtedly do ſo; unleſs the ſpirit of liberty ſhould be totally extinct, or their obedience ſhould be compelled by a ſuperior force, which muſt be always employed to maintain ſuch a tyranny. In *independent* ſtates, I ſay, if even a mixed government had been eſtabliſhed; and the democratic principle remained uncorrupted, the people, under ſuch a circumſtance, would throw off the yoke, and puniſh with the utmoſt ſeverity the deſtroyers of their rights and liberties. But in colonies, where the people may be compelled, to ſubmit to the moſt arbitrary magiſtrates, by the ſuperintending power of a mother country, no ſuch conſequence is to be dreaded, no ſuch meaſure attempted. Every man, or body of men, in power, ignorant of, or ungoverned by, the principles annexed to his ſtation, may act the part of a *Verres* with impunity. They will be under no reſtraint, not even the dread of contempt, and having their conduct expoſed. In ſuch a ſituation, the happineſs of the people will entirely depend on their ignorance and want of ſenſibility. In vain ſhall they ſtruggle for liberty; that ſervile fear and dependence which the abuſe of power naturally creates, ſhall bind them down in chains; and they ſhall, at length, become willing ſlaves—ready to ſacrifice every generous aſſertor of their rights and liberties to the power, rage and malice of their Governors. Their complaints ſhall ſcarce be heard in the *mother country*, and ſhall be totally unregarded: The power which binds them in ſlavery, ſhall be ſubſervient to *arbitrary and wicked miniſters*, who will always countenance and aſſiſt the *tools* of their adminiſtration; and men in a diſtant country, who feel not the diſtreſſes of a people, are ſeldom ſo ſenſibly touched with their misfortunes, as to make it their concern to alleviate them.

Liberty, when once loſt, is ſcarce ever recovered, almoſt as ſeldom as human life when it is extinguiſhed. It is no wonder then, that ſo few who feel, or think they feel, the advantages of it, are alarmed at every attempt that is made to deprive them of ſo invaluable a bleſſing; and are, ſometimes, led to meaſures in the defence of it, that have not the appearance of ſtrict juſtice, and are ſeemingly contrary to the eſtabliſhed laws of the ſociety in which they live. But the laws of particular ſocieties cannot provide againſt all the ills that may happen; and where theſe are deficient, recourſe muſt be had to the law of nature and reaſon. Self defence is a principle inherent in mankind; and every man is actuated thereby in proportion to the neceſſity he is under. During the *Stamp-Act*, if any one was aiding in the execution of it, he was juſtly deemed an enemy to the liberty of theſe colonies: But, he could not be puniſhed as ſuch by the laws. Here then, the right of the people to act without law in ſuch caſes of neceſſity is apparent; ſince, had that act been executed, we ſhould have been deprived of every thing that is dear and valuable to us—our rights and liberties; and the laws afforded us no relief. In like manner may the inſolence of any man be puniſhed, who, in ſuch a caſe, ſhall openly avow principles deſtructive to the ſafety and happineſs of the community: For, if theſe are once attacked, it becomes our duty to prevent, by all poſſible means, the ſucceſs of every meaſure that favours the attack; and the retaliation alſo becomes juſt, by which the ſociety refuſes to protect a member, who has actually or intentionally deprived it of the ſecurity and happineſs it enjoyed. Laws then, being made for the people, and not the people for the laws, they may be regarded or ſuſpended according to the different utilities propoſed by it; but, with regard to theſe, our conduct ſhould always be governed by the extreme urgency of the caſe; that is, the ſecurity and happineſs of *the people* ſhould dictate the meaſure. For, if the executive power be in poſſeſſion of a right to govern by caprice, there is an end of liberty. But the conſtitution may be free, and the ſubject not. This will ever happen when the principles on which it was formed ſhall be corrupted: And in a mixed government, when this corruption predominates in the ariſtocratic part of the conſtitution, it is always productive of the moſt intolerable oppreſſion. The ariſtocracy of the nobles upon the expulſion of *Tarquin*, was a grievous oppreſſion of the people of *Rome*. Such oppreſſion will always follow the abuſe of power by people of the firſt rank and diſtinction; who, above all others, are moſt apt to forget the principle which ought to govern them. The virtue of a nobility in all governments conſiſts in moderation. This prevents hatreds and jealouſies which ariſe from inequality, and endears them to the people; who have always ſenſe enough to know that ſimple reſpect only, is due to *Senators*, whilſt they have the profoundeſt reverence for the *Senate*. Modeſty and ſimplicity of manners conſtituting then the real ſtrength of a nobility, whilſt they preſerve theſe, the people always pay a willing obedience to them, looking upon them as *Guardians* of the ſtate, and are not ſenſible of their ſubjection.

It is right that men of *birth and fortune*, in every government that is free, ſhould be inveſted with power, and enjoy higher honours than the people. If it were otherwiſe, their privileges would be leſs, and they would not enjoy an equal degree of liberty with the people. But they ſhould not on this account raiſe diſtinctions through *vanity*; theſe they ſhould rank among their weakneſſes; and ſhould conſider them as having no other effect than to render them on the one ſide more haughty, and on the other, more odious. In ſhort, they ſhould be governed by a ſpirit of moderation; which they would find extremely conducive to the happineſs both of themſelves and of the people. They will then be always open to conviction——ready to recede from error; and, having the good of the community conſtantly in view, they will receive a particular ſatisfaction from the freedom with which their errors ſhall be condemned. They will look upon themſelves, as inclined, from the nature of things, to an abuſe of power; and conſider, that they are liable to err, thro' paſſion or a high opinion of their own importance, as well as from miſtake. As magiſtrates, they will judge of criminal matters coolly and deliberately; and inflict puniſhments proportional to crimes. They will be careful in collecting the teſtimony of witneſſes; which will enable them to ſupport their judgments by reaſons founded on the evidence. They will not ſuffer malicious informers to revenge their quarrels, by multiplying witneſſes to the ruin of individuals; but will rather confine them to that number which the law deems neceſſary, and limits for the proof of any particular fact, thereby giving ſtability to their decrees, and fixing the obligation which the people are laid under by the ſociety in which they live. They will not carry on the war of honour againſt conſcience, in an adherence to error after conviction; nor will they be governed by the honour of a *Courtier*; and execute all the ill purpoſes of a court againſt their country.

Theſe are the many and great advantages ariſing from a ſpirit of moderation; which cannot fail to render all *great men* in power, poſſeſſed with it, amiable; and to ſecure to them the regard and eſteem of the people;—conſiderations, that will ever influence the conduct of men, who are not totally diveſted of humanity.

Happy ſhall I be, Mr. *Rind*, if theſe reflections contribute in the ſmalleſt degree, to fill the breaſts of my countrymen with a real and unfeigned ſpirit of patriotiſm, and to render theſe advantages permanent to us.

Fabricius.

STOCKHOLM, *February* 12.

BANKRUPTCIES become daily more frequent in this kingdom. There has juſt happened ſuch an one as we never before had an example of, viz. that of an entire city (Nicarleby, in Finland) the Magiſtrates of which, and all the inhabitants, except a ſingle merchant, named Regratier, have declared themſelves inſolvent to the Parliament of Abo. Three fourths of the inhabitants of the town of Vaſa are alſo reduced to the ſame extremity.

LONDON, *March* 8.

SOME letters from Breſt mention, that a frigate of war had juſt arrived there with ſome of the gigantick natives of Patagonia on board, from South America.

March 10. Yeſterday James Samſon was committed to the New Priſon by Sir John Fielding, being charged on oath, and on his own confeſſion, with having taken out of the houſe of the Right Hon. General Conway, one Bank Note, value 500l. four of 100l. each, and one of 25l. and alſo for having intentionally ſet fire to the writing table out of which the ſaid notes were taken. It appeared on his examination, that he concealed himſelf in the General's houſe on Tueſday night, and when the family were all in bed, perpetrated the horrid act. Great part of the notes were found in his lodgings; and he declared no perſon whatever was concerned with him, or privy to the tranſaction.

Yeſterday afternoon at a very numerous and reſpectable meeting, at the Half Moon in Cheapſide, of the livery and traders of this city, it was unanimouſly agreed to exert themſelves in ſupport of Mr. Alderman Trecothick at the enſuing election; after which the Alderman addreſſed them in the following terms.

"Gentlemen,

"So numerous an appearance of perſons of worth in my favour, impreſſes me with the ſtrongeſt ſentiments of gratitude, and with the higheſt hope of ſucceſs.

"The preſent ſituation of my pretenſions, and the ſteps ſtill to be taken, have been ſtated to you with ſo much preciſion by the gentlemen who have done me the honour of ſpeaking to thoſe points, that nothing remains for me to add on the ſubject.

"Indulge me, however, gentlemen, one moment in repeating my aſſurances, that my preſent purſuit is unattended with lucrative views; that it is my ardent wiſh to exert my beſt endeavours in ſupport of the manufactures and trade of this great city in particular, and of the kingdom in general; that it is my fixed purpoſe to continue aſſiduouſly the diſcharge of every duty of my preſent ſtation; and, in caſe of ſucceſs, to expreſs my gratitude for the additional honour conferred upon me, in the manner beſt ſuited to your virtuous intentions, by preſerving ſacredly my independence; by a cloſe attention to the buſineſs of Parliament; and by the ſtricteſt attention to every object which may affect this corporation, or tend to ſecure and enlarge (thoſe principal ſources of its proſperity) manufactures, and commerce."

It is ſaid that the mode of proceſs in a certain affair will be altered, and that it will be tried at the King's Bench, inſtead of the aſſizes for the county wherein the fact is ſaid to have been committed.

They write from Leghorn, that General Paoli has eſtabliſhed a foundery for large cannon, mortars, bomb ſhells, &c. at Fornali, in the Gulph of St. Fiorenzo, whither iron is to be imported from Sweden and Ruſſia.

From the St. James's Chronicle, March 17.

YESTERDAY came on at Guildhall, the election for four Repreſentatives of this city, when the majority of hands was declared to be for the right hon. the Lord Mayor,

Sir Robert Ladbroke, William Beckford, Esq; and John Wilkes, Esq; the Sheriffs being at first doubtful, whether the Lord Mayor, Sir Richard Glyn, Barlow Trecothick, Esq; or John Patterson, Esq; had the greatest shew of hands, those four were put up again, when the majority appeared to be in favour of the Lord Mayor; but a poll was demanded for Sir Richard Glyn, Barlow Trecothick, Esq; and John Patterson, Esq; which began at three and closed at five.

At closing the books of the poll last night the numbers were, for

The right hon. the Lord Mayor,	64
Sir Robert Ladbroke	81
William Beckford, Esq;	59
Barlow Trecothick, Esq;	60
Sir Richard Glyn,	57
John Patterson, Esq;	59
John Wilkes, Esq;	29

Yesterday Earl Percy, and the hon. Mr. Sandys (elected members to represent the city and liberty of Westminster, in the ensuing Parliament) proceeded to the Hustings, under the portico of Covent-Garden church, from the head quarters, at the Thatched House Tavern, in St. James's Street, preceded by a band of music, flags, &c. and followed by a long train of coaches, with vast numbers of the constituents on foot.—Their Majesties, and the young Princes, viewed the above procession from the windows of Lady Charlotte Finch's apartments at St. James's.

Yesterday at Guildhall, before the nomination of the candidates, Mr. Trecothick addressed the Livery in the following manner:

"Gentlemen of the Livery, my Fellow-Citizens,

"Upon this my first attempt to address so numerous and respectable a body, I stand in need of all that candour and indulgence for which this place hath ever been so laudably remarkable. For a long course of years I have been conversant in the commerce of Great-Britain, and I can say with truth, that the exports of its manufactures, in my branch of trade, hath, during my time, been considerably increasing; but I must add, with concern, that in many other branches it hath greatly declined;—hence arises that degree of distress which so evidently afflicts many populous parts of this kingdom. To revive, to extend manufactures, to remove their burthens and discouragements, should be the peculiar study of every British Senator: It shall be mine, if I am honoured with your choice. I wish my abilities were equal to my inclinations; vigilance at least, and assiduity in this pursuit, shall not be wanting on my part.

"Gentlemen, I am untried in the important station of representing a free people in Parliament: Thus far, therefore, I will profess, and no farther. I know the invaluable blessing of our happy constitution and laws. I know that the utmost exertion of zeal is due to the support of liberty, on every occasion, against every arbitrary party. The man who, under this conviction, solicits and obtains the highest trust, and afterwards betrays it, would merit everlasting infamy. It shall, Gentlemen, be my earnest endeavour, in the whole course of my conduct, to acquit myself to my own conscience; sure in so doing to obtain and to preserve your approbation and favour."

Extract of a letter from an English Gentleman at Paris to his friend in London, February 23.

"A person went from hence to London about five weeks ago, his name is H. born in England, but bred in France; and I have positive intelligence, that his commission is to decoy our workmen in flint glass, and in the copperas and oil of vitriol works. He is first to attempt it about London, and if he fails there, is to go all over England, sparing no expence, till he comes at his ends."

Mr. Wilkes has not obtained a pardon, or the promise of a pardon *Lon. Chron.*

It is positively asserted, that last night, and not before, Mr. Wilkes was complimented with the royal pardon. *Lon. E. P.*

It is said, that a noble E-rl's friendship for a certain popular Gentleman is so great, that he has declared he would spend 30,000l. sooner than he should be disappointed of a seat in an august assembly.

Yesterday William Dickenson, Esq; was chosen member for Great Marlow, Bucks.

Yesterday came on the election at Aylesbury, when Anthony Bacon, Esq; the old member, and John Durand, Esq; of Cashalton, in Surry, were chosen without opposition.

It was generally agreed, that Sir Richard Glyn had a majority of hands on the first appearance at Guildhall on the day of nomination; but before the second holding up of hands, a great number of his friends unluckily quitted the hall, not expecting the majority in his favour would be disputed.

We hear that the reason of the election for Westminster coming on so soon as to-morrow, is to prevent a certain Gentleman from standing a candidate for that city, in case he should be rejected for London.

It is thought that the number of legal Pollers for the city of London, is about 8000.

We hear from Lynn in Norfolk, that the election for that borough comes on next Saturday, or the Monday following; and that there will be as smart a contest for it between the three candidates, Mr. Molyneux, Mr. Walpole, and Sir John Turner, as was in the year 1747, or any contest before.

March 17. Mr. Wilkes waited on the Chamberlain at his house, on Tuesday evening, and took up his freedom; and yesterday morning about nine o'clock, went to Guildhall, and was in the council chamber some time; from whence he proceeded, with the rest of the candidates, upon the Hustings, and was received by the people with loud acclamations. He made the following address to the Livery.

GENTLEMEN,

"I am happy to find myself once more amongst the friends and patrons of liberty. This day makes me glorious amends for the rigour of a long unmerited exile, in which the only consolation remaining to me was, that from my sufferings you had an uninterrupted enjoyment of your most invaluable rights and privileges: Since the exertion of my firmness in an important moment, no Minister has once dared to issue a general warrant against your persons, or to sign an order for the seizure of your papers; and I trust that such despotism will never be again exercised over the free subjects of this country.

"I stand here, Gentlemen, a private man, unconnected with the great, and unsupported by any party. I have no support but you. I wish no other support. I can have none more certain, none more honourable——If I have the happiness, Gentlemen, of being returned to Parliament by your favour, I shall be ready to pay the greatest deference to the sentiments of my constituents on every occasion, and shall dedicate myself to their service, by promoting, to the utmost of my abilities, the trade and commerce of this great metropolis, by which alone it can maintain the first rank it now enjoys, and I hope, with its liberties, will ever enjoy."

All the other candidates likewise addressed the Livery, previous to the holding up of hands.

There was as full a hall as ever was known upon the like occasion, and so great was the curiosity of the people to see Mr. Wilkes, that several thousands surrounded the hall, and King-street was quite full, where they waited from nine o'clock in the morning till the poll ended.

This day on closing the poll, for four members to represent this city in Parliament, the numbers were as follows.

For Sir Robert Ladbroke	644
Right Hon. Tho. Harley	626
Mr. Alderman Beckford	508
Mr. Alderman Trecothick	506
Sir Richard Glyn	486
John Patterson, Esq;	363
John Wilkes, Esq;	172

Yesterday Earl Percy, and the Hon Mr. Sandys, were unanimously elected members to represent the city and liberty of Westminster in the ensuing Parliament.

Yesterday came on the election of members for Guildford, in Surry, when George Onslow, Esq; and Sir Fletcher Norton, Knight, were chosen without opposition.

Yesterday John Radcliffe, and Richard Sutton, Esquires, were chosen members for the borough of St. Alban's.

Lord George Cavendish having declined standing a candidate for the town of Lancaster, Sir George Warren, and Francis Reynolds, Esq; their late members, will be re-elected without opposition.

'Tis said that Sir George Macartney is to be one of his Majesty's Post-masters-General.

Yesterday Sir George Colebrooke, and George Maclane, Esq; were elected members for Arundel, in Suffex.

Monday six guineas were given for three fowls, in the Borough market.

They write from Berlin, that the King of Prussia is indefatigable in putting his troops on the best footing; and that great preparations are making against the grand review which is soon to take place.

Yesterday as the Duke of Northumberland came out of White's, in St. James's-street, he threw a considerable quantity of silver among the populace, on account of the election of Earl Piercy, his Grace's son.

From Madrid we learn, that the Spanish ministry are going to exhibit a specimen of frugality, by reducing a number of officers who were a burthen to the State, and applying large sums, which went under the name of perquisites in these offices, to the increase of their marine forces.

They write from Rochfort, that the Lyonnois, and Rochefoucault, two ships of 74 guns, had just been launched there.

They write from Dunkirk, that several British artizans had within the last fortnight arrived there, to be employed in the several manufactories throughout the kingdom.

The election for Hythe, in Kent, came on yesterday, when —— Evelyn, Esquire, of St. Clare, in Kent (son of the late member William Glanville, Esquire) and John Sawbridge, Esquire, of Ollantigh, in the same county, were chosen without opposition, Lord George Sackville, and Sir Charles Farnaby, Bart. having declined.

Since Friday last one ship from Holland, two from Hamburgh, one from Leghorn, two from Dantzick, and two from the Streights, laden with corn, have arrived in the river.

To the Printer of the London Chronicle.

To obviate certain scruples respecting the present election of members for the city of London, two things have been boldly asserted.

1. That Mr. Wilkes has got a pardon.
2. That there is an act of parliament, by which the members of the city of London are excepted out of the general law for the qualification of members.

Both these assertions are absolutely false.

Mr. Wilkes has no pardon.

There is no such act of parliament.

The proof is the shortest in the world; let any two voters demand of each of the candidates, that he should take the oath of qualification, and see whether any of them will dare to refuse it.

[redacted] bear five hundred weight, having the letters W R engraved on its back.

Yesterday morning between 5 and 6 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the library of the Right Hon. Henry Seymour Conway, at his house in Warwick-street, near Charing-cross, which consumed a great number of books and writings, and greatly damaged the apartment. It is supposed to have been burning some hours before found out.

A correspondent, who dates his letter from the Smyrna coffee-house, and signs Verax, says,—— "The affair, with respect to Mr. W——'s pardon, so far as I have been able to learn, has no other foundation than this. A noble D— delivered to a great personage a letter from W——, which he condescended to read, and afterwards retired for a few minutes, in order, as supposed, to shew it to his illustrious consort; he then returned again into the apartment where the letter was first given him, but did not signify either any pleasure or displeasure on account of the letter; so that his taciturnity, on this occasion, was considered by W——'s friends as a favourable omen; and upon this they have pushed him on to declare himself a candidate for the city of London in Parliament; with regard to which step, our different opinions, in this part of the town, may be known, as usual, by our wagers. Some have laid that Mr. W—— will be certainly chosen, others that he will be in *durance vile* before the expiration of the week."

In the political register extraordinary we find the following short retrospect of the conduct of the last Parliament:

"The time is now come when the people are acknowledged to be the fountain of power, and the constitution of this happy country reverts once more to its first principles. Addresses to the people, therefore, are now most seasonable. I shall not pretend to draw a character of the last Parliament. Their own journals are indeed the severest satire upon them; and to damn them to everlasting infamy, you need only preface every session with a list of the administration for the time being, a few honourable Gentlemen excepted. It was, I think, the general and established rule to vote with the Treasury Bench; and as those who sat there, were frequently changed in these last seven years, the resolutions of the House became as various and contradictory. No peace, that shall leave the branches of the house of Bourbon united! says one minister: War everlasting! echoed the worthy representatives of the people. Peace on any terms, says the favourite minister. We are an undone nation! cried the House. Cyder ought to be taxed! declared the same genius. Double tax cyder by all means! answered the parliament. It was a damned thing to tax cyder! exclaims the next dictator. Aye, damn the cyder taxers, and all their friends! replied the commons of G. B. America should pay her proportion of her own expences! says the great finance minister. Nothing so reasonable cries parliament; we won't hear a word against it; stamp the dogs if they refuse to pay. America pays too much already, is too beneficial to this country, by dealing with *it only*; take off their taxes, and allow them to trade to other nations! were the opinions of the next in order. Repeal, repeal, no taxes, no duties! and free ports for America! resounded through St. Stephen's chapel during the whole session.

"It would be endless to recapitulate all the instances of the most shameless servility, and want of principle in the wretched t--ls we have just got rid of. I hope we shall never see their like again; and in that hope consign them to Mr. W. to be hung up in his history, in perpetual memorial of the perversion so excellent an institution is capable of; and when he records the minister's boast of having united all parties, let him subjoin this note, viz by destroying all principle, and making them all like r--ls."

BRISTOL, *March* 17.

On Thursday last the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Clare, one of our worthy representatives in Parliament, arrived in this city. The same day the friends of Matthew Brickdale, Esq; attended him at the White Lion in Broad street, and conducted him from thence to the Merchants-hall, where he was presented to his Lordship, and met with a most polite reception in the presence of their numerous friends. Between the hours of twelve and one they proceeded in procession to the exchange, where they declared themselves candidates to represent this city in the ensuing Parliament, amidst the acclamations of several thousands of the inhabitants.

And yesterday, between 10 and 11 o'clock, the above candidates, accompanied by the Right Worshipful the Mayor, several Aldermen, the Sheriffs, and many other Gentlemen of the first distinction in this city, went from the Council-house to the Guildhall, where after taking the poll of about fifty persons, they were declared duly elected. About one o'clock they took the chair, and were carried from the hall, up Broad street, along Wine street, round St. Peter's pump, down St. Maryport street and High street, along the back, through part of King street, entered the square at the avenue adjoining to the Custom-house, proceeded all round, and came out at the beginning of Princes street, near the Merchants-hall, continued the procession along the Key, up Small street, and sat the members down at the Council-house.—— Never did there appear more universal joy than on the present occasion; every heart seemed to glow with ardour, and every face was expressive of the united approbation; the voice of the innumerable multitude was as the voice of one man; and the unanimity that prevailed among the inhabitants of this opulent city, cannot but be considered as an happy presage to the total extinction of party spirit: The consideration of which, must afford every rational mind that complacency, which is better felt than expressed.

In the evening public houses were opened in all parishes of the city (as they were also last Tuesday) for the entertainment of the friends of all parties.

QUEBEC, *April* 21.

By letters from Montreal we are informed, that on Monday the 11th instant, about ten o'clock in the evening, a dreadful fire broke out there, in one Mr. Jeason's house, near St. Lawrence Port, which continued till about five o'clock next morning, and consumed most of the houses on both sides from thence to the Jesuits Garden, and then all along down to the Chateau Vaudreuil, the stables and out-houses of which are consum'd, and the main street from thence as far as Mr. Dobie's house, which is saved. As near as can be guess'd, between 80 and 100 houses are burnt; and it was with the greatest difficulty the rest of the town was saved, the wind being very high.—In our next we hope to be able to give more particulars relative thereto.

BOSTON, May 12.

We learn by letters from Captain Jarvis, That the latter end of February, a bill was brought into Parliament to continue the bounty on Greenland ships to the year 1770, when the act, favourable to the American fishery, expires: The bill was supported by administration. The M-n-stry declared their idea to be, that both acts might expire together, when they could take the Matter up in the whole, and give that preference to the British ships, as would weaken and lessen the American fishery. Mr. Gr—v—lle said, that he intended to have thrown that whole branch of business into the hands of the Americans, considering them as better situated for it than Great Britain, considering them too, as part of the British empire, and as such, subject to the Supreme Legislative controul of Parliament; but since the Americans had denied this Supreme Power,——since they held opinions most dangerous, *the most traiterous* to this country——Since even some in England had doubted the Supreme Power of Parliament over them——he had changed his views, and thought every encouragement, every preference ought to be given to the British ships; he also declared in the house, that the Americans had no right at all,——none, to the fishery, it was conquered by our arms, or protected by our power, and that all the privilege of fishing which America had, was by the *favour, indulgence and kindness of Great-Britain*. When Mr. G—v—lle mentioned the fishery, he extended it to all the fisheries; and it is said, that it has been in contemplation, to lay an heavy duty upon every fishing vessel belonging to the province.

PHILADELPHIA, *May* 19.

Extract of a Letter from a very ingenious and eminent philosopher in London, to a Gentleman in Philadelphia, dated Feb. 20, 1768.

"I received yours of Nov. 20, with the description of a new Orrery, making by Mr. Rittenhouse. I had before heard much of his ingenuity; but this is quite wonderful, to be performed by an American, as it seems to exceed any thing of the kind that has yet appeared in Europe."

Extract of a Letter from Fort Pitt, May 4.

"The conference is almost over, and every thing better settled than I could have expected; and I think, when the boundary line is adjusted, and the Indians paid for the lands, every nation this way will be perfectly satisfied."

In another Letter from Fort Pitt, dated April 26, it is said, "Colonel Reid, with seven other Officers, and a party of 56 men, of the 34th regiment, arrived here on the 24th, from the Illinois, without meeting any interruption on the way."

May 26. Captain Jones, from Barbados, informs, that there has been a great drought at that place; that at many of the plantations they had put their plants into the ground twice, and were obliged to dig them up again, and put in others, having failed for want of rain.

Friday last came up to town, the ship Baltic Merchant, Capt. Livingston, who informs, that he sailed from Virginia on the 26th of April, bound to Cadiz; that after being five days at sea the ship proved so leaky in her starboard quarter, as to keep one pump constantly going; that on the 3d instant, being then in lat. 34: 50, she made so much water, that it was concluded to put back for the first port they could make; that on the 11th the leaks still increasing, they were obliged to throw part of her cargo overboard, to lighten the vessel, after which they gave the ship a careen, and nailed canvass over about 18 or 20 feet of the part where the principal leaks were, or in all probability they would not have been able to bring her into port, as the people were quite spent with constant pumping; that on the 14th, they met with a gale of wind, and were obliged to scud before it, the water gaining on them if they hove to; that in the heighth of their distress he saw a ship standing to the eastward, about a league to windward of him, when he made several signals of distress, but she hauled her wind, and would not speak him; and that on the 19th he got into our capes, his cargo greatly damaged.

By Captain Rodgers from Montserrat we learn, that three of the Negroes concerned in the late intended insurrection, had suffered the rack, two were burnt, one gibbetted, and one hanged, besides others that had destroyed themselves; that several more were tried, and found guilty, but sentence was not passed; and that 70 or 80 still remained on board the vessels in the harbour, in order for trial.

At the Supreme Court held at Carlisle, a few days ago, a man was tried for Burglary, and received sentence of death. During the term, bills were found, by the Grand Jury, against twenty three of the rescuers of Stump and Ironcutter.

NEWPORT *(Rhode-Island) May* 9.

On Tuesday night, between eleven and twelve o'clock, as Mr. Henry Sparker, shoemaker, of this town, and Mr. Philip Dexter, of Providence, being in company with some of the people belonging to his Majesty's sloop Senegal, now in this harbour, commanded by Captain Cookson; a difference happened between them, which ended in a very tragical manner; Sparker being run almost through the body with a sword, as it is supposed, by which he died in about an hour after; and Dexter received a stab in his right side, and had his head very much cut and mangled, by which his life is still in danger. The Senegal's men concerned in this unhappy affair, are Mr. Robert Young, mate, Mr. Thomas Careless, and Mr. Charles John Marshall, midshipmen; who are now confined in his Majesty's gaol in this town, and are to have their trial on the first Monday in June next. As yet, it seems to be a little uncertain who were the first aggressors in this melancholy event, the particulars must therefore be deferred till after the trial.

An account of the family of Douglas.

THE family of Douglas may justly be reckoned the most renowned of any subject-family in Europe.—Few equalled them in power or influence; in military prowess and bravery none. In the number of their vassals and dependents, they even seemed to vie with regal power; so that the military exploits and enterprises of this great family form a very considerable part of the Scottish history.—There are few kingdoms in Europe in which their name is not known, and some of their great actions recorded. From them are descended the noble family of Scoti, in Italy; and in France, Charles VII in reward of their military services, created two of this family peers of that kingdom, one Duke de Turenne, and the other Count de Longueville. In Muscovy and Sweden there are several great families of the name; and at Dantzick, in commemoration of that city's being relieved by a Douglas, a triumphal arch was erected, which at this day makes one of the gates of that city, and still retains the name of *Douglas-Port*.

The family of Douglas, according to all our historians, were created Lords of Parliament in the reign of King Malcolm Canmore, about the year 1061; in 1357, they were created Earls, by King Robert Bruce; in 1633, Marquisses, by King Charles; and in 1703, Dukes, by Queen Anne.

For their service to their own country, this family had three noble privileges allowed them by the King. 1. That they should have the first vote in Parliament. 2. That they should lead the van of the army in the day of battle. And 3. That they should carry the royal crown on all public solemnities.

The late Duke was the nineteenth generation of this noble family, in a direct male line.

WILLIAMSBURG, *June* 9.

An ACROSTICAL REBUS *on Miss* R—— ******.

WHAT *every virtuous Nymph admires;*
What new Madeira *Wine requires;*
What the old Maid can ne'er enjoy;
What often does her Peace destroy;
What Ladies promise when they wed;
And what adorns the Bridegroom's Head:
From these Initials will appear,
The Name of an ingenious Fair:
That can with Ease soft Numbers raise,
Like charming Rowe *in tuneful Lays.*
With Judgment strike the trembling String,
And in true Concord sweetly sing:
Ye Beaux could you her Music *hear,*
You'd think a second Handell *there.*
In painting too,—that charming Art,
She *really captivates the Heart.*
Birds on the Sprays, with curious Wings,
Like nature, full of Life, she *brings;*
And makes her *fav'rite Robe to yield*
The choicest Flow'rs that grace the Field;
Or that in spacious Gardens shine,
Or round the shady Bowers twine;
The prancing Steed at her *command,*
Is gentle in a Lady's *Hand.*
What other Charms she *has in Store,*
Let some more able Muse explore:
And in the next Gazette declare
The name of this engaging Fair.

Mr. RIND,

YOUR *inserting the following lines in your Gazette will oblige many* YORKONIANS.

WHY mourns the muse? Why heaves the breast with woe?
Whence springs this sigh? What gives that tear to flow?
Does meagre famine waste this fertile shore?
Plague thin the town? Or is Catton no more?
Too soon, alas! the gen'rous friend is fled
To the dark mansions of the silent dead.
Why should such virtues have so short a stay,
But just be seen, admir'd, and snatch'd away?
Is Heav'n unjust? Or might not Heav'n behold
The youth, tho' not in years, in goodness, old?
Might see the piece compleat, the perfect man,
And in pure mercy might contract the span.
This kind distinction providence bestows
To call its fav'rites from this world of woes:
A world that wisdom views with just disdain,
Of transient pleasures, and of certain pain:
Where toils on toils perplex this load of life,
Care is our nurse, and sorrow is our wife.
Since such our doom, could we our days employ,
And live like Ben, who would not wish to die?
Ben, whose behaviour never could offend,
Kind the companion, and sincere the friend,
With sweet good nature temper'd what he spoke.
His wit was pleasing, not severe the joke;
Fix'd in his morals, in his conduct nice,
Scorning to tread the specious paths of vice;
Of judgment sound, superior too in sense,
In dangers brave, his guard was innocence.
Such was the man whose loss these lines deplore;
But tears burst out, and I can write no more.

Mr. RIND.

PLEASE *to insert the following, and you'll greatly oblige your constant reader and subscriber.*

A NOSEGAY,

Addressed to Miss POLLY B—— *in* KING WILLIAM.

IF you, dearest *Polly*, a nosegay admire,
Below you may find what may crown your desire;
And first, to "a title of royalty" join
"Three fifths of a God to whom all must resign;"
Where the goddess of love her bright picture may view;
Put next:—'Tis a flower of an elegant hue.
"To the name of a bird" add "to what the brisk horse
Owes the principal merit, and speed of his course;"
"What the swain often feels," when inconstant as wind,
The nymph proves ungrateful, unjust and unkind.——
Though each has its excellence, yet 'tis confest,
They gather fresh beauties when gracing your breast.

Entered in the upper district of James *river.*

April 28. Julia and Betsey, George Snow, from Antigua, with 25 barrels of rum, 35 barrels of brown sugar, and 28 grind stones.

May 2. Trimly, William Power, from London, with European goods.

2. Richmond, Robert M'Cullum, from Jamaica, with 7 hhds. of molasses, 2 hhds. of rum, and 1 hhd. of brown sugar.

5. Kattie, James Clark, from Greenock, with European goods.

17. John, John Breakhill, from Liverpool, with European goods.

23. Industry, Richard Robinson, from Barbados, with 42 hhds. of rum, and 10 hhds. of brown sugar.

June 1. Prince George, John Fawn, from Antigua, with 14 hhds. of rum, 6 hhds. 4 tierces, and 11 barrels of brown sugar, and 2 hhds. of molasses.

CLEARED.

April 28. Watters, Thomas Addison, for Whitehaven, with 382 hhds. of tobacco, 6 hhds. and 15 loose deer skins, 7 tons, 800 wt. 2 quarters, and 8 lbs. of hemp, 5000 staves, 5000 feet of plank, 4 square pieces of timber, and 10 barrels of flour.

30. Prince George, John Sampson, for Bristol, with 29 hhds. of tobacco, 15 hhds. and 1 tierce of skins, 346 barrels of pitch, 12 barrels of tar, 198 barrels of flour, 9 tons of hemp, 3733 bushels of wheat, 955 bushels of corn, and 4990 staves.

True Patriot, Thomas Aselby, for Bristol, with 504 hhds. of tobacco, 5 tons of bar iron, 1 box of snakeroot, 11,000 staves, and 26 pine planks.

Donald, David Andrew, for Greenock, with 412 hhds. of tobacco, 19 hhds. of skins, 181 barrels of flour, 544 bars of iron, 9950 staves, 250 hoops, and 1 quarter cask of Madeira wine.

May 2. Lilly, John Mackie, for Bristol, with 5111 bushels and a half of corn, 956 bushels of pease, 138 bushels and a half of beans, 14,521 staves, 475 heading, 26 pieces of scantling, and 84 barrels of tar.

6. St. George, Malachi Foot, for London, with 350 hhds. of tobacco, 572 bars of iron, 10,000 staves, and 1 pipe and 1 hhd. of Madeira wine.

9. Nancy, Richard Barron, for Liverpool, with 302 hhds. of tobacco, 2 hhds. of skins, 6 tierces of rice, 7800 staves, and 2 tons and 1328 wt. of hemp.

12. William, Theodorick Munford, for Bristol, with 174 hhds. of tobacco, 5 hhds. of skins, 219 barrels of flour, 55 bales of hemp, 6400 staves, and 12 tons of pig and 10 tons of bar iron.

For ready Cash only,

To be SOLD, *in consequence of a Decree of* GLOUCESTER *County Court, on the 1st* Thursday *in* July *next, at* Gloucester *Court-house,*

ABOUT 700 acres of valuable land, which was the property of the late Doctor *John Symmer*, deceased, lying in *Kingston* parish, in *Gloucester* county, near the head of *North* river, on which is a great deal of good timber, both oak and pine. The said land will be sold altogether, or in parcels, as will best suit the purchasers.

Just PUBLISHED,
And to be SOLD *by the subscriber,*
THE
JOURNAL
OF THE
HOUSE OF BURGESSES,
For the last session of Assembly.
WILLIAM RIND.

NORFOLK, *June* 8.

To be SOLD, *in the borough of* NORFOLK, *on* Thursday *the 16th of this instant* June,

A VALUABLE LOT of LAND, with a good WHARF and STOREHOUSE, belonging to the estate of Capt. WRIGHT WESTCOTT, sen. deceased. It is capable of great improvements. Twelve months credit, giving bond, with approved security.
JOSEPH CALVERT, V. M.

YORK TOWN, *May* 30, 1768.

STRAYED away from YORK TOWN, on *Wednesday* the 25th instant, a light bay horse about 14 hands and a half high, well made, with a roach mane, short switch tail, a star in his forehead, pretty large head, with white hind feet; he is branded on the near buttock, but have forgot the mark. Whoever takes up the said horse, and delivers him to me at YORK TOWN, shall receive TWENTY SHILLINGS reward.
THOMAS ARCHER.

GEORGE III. by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain, France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To *William Gray* and *James Gray*, greeting. We command you, and firmly enjoin that all other matters and excuses whatsoever set aside, in your proper persons you be and appear before our justices of our General Court, in chancery, at the Capitol in *Williamsburg*, on the first day of the next Court, to answer a bill in chancery exhibited against them and others, by *Richard Chamberlayne*, Gent. and this they shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of 100l. each. And have then there this writ. Witness JOHN BLAIR, Esq; President of our Council at *Williamsburg*, the 6th day of *May*, in the 8th year of our reign. BEN. WALLER.

YORK, *June* 8, 1768.

STRAYED from this town about 5 weeks ago, a dark brown horse, with a switch tail and hanging mane, brand, if any, forgot, he paces and gallops, and is very rough. Also strayed a dark bay mare, about fourteen hands and a half high, with a roach mane and bob tail, branded on the near buttock AL in a piece. Whoever will convey them to me, shall have 30s. reward, or fifteen for either.
A. LIGHTFOOT.

GEORGE III. by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain, France* and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To *Francis Brown*, greeting. We command you, and firmly enjoin that all other matters and excuses whatsoever set aside, in your proper person you be and appear before our justices of our General Court, in chancery, at the Capitol in *Williamsburg*, on the 10th day of *October* next, to answer a bill in chancery exhibited against him, and others, by *James Biggs*, Gent. and this he shall in no wise omit, under the Penalty of 100l. And have then there this writ. Witness JOHN BLAIR, Esq; President of our Council at *Williamsburg*, the 6th day of *May*, in the 8th year of our reign.
BEN. WALLER.

GEORGE the third, by the grace of God, of *Great-Britain, France*, and *Ireland*, King, Defender of the Faith, &c. To the sheriff of *Louisa* county, greeting. We command you, that you summon *David Watkins*, to appear before our Justices of our General Court at the Capitol in *Williamsburg*, on the first day of the next Court, to answer a bill in chancery, exhibited against him by *John Nicholas*, *Benjamin Howard*, and *Hardin Perkins*, executors, &c. of *John Watkins*, deceased; and this he shall in no wise omit, under the penalty of £.100, and have then there this writ. WITNESS *John Blair*, Esquire, President of our Council at *Williamsburg*, the sixth day of *May*, in the eighth year of our reign. BEN. WALLER.

RAN away from the subscribers, living on *Seneca*, in *Frederick* county, *Maryland*, the three following convicted servant men, viz. *James Dobby*, about 40 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on and took with him, two cotton, and one broadcloth waistcoats, a pair of old cotton breeches, black yarn stockings, oznabrigs shirts, country made shoes, and a new felt hat. He is a shy, artful fellow, and very talkative; has black hair tied behind, a very large beard, and somewhat grey; he is also pitted with the small pox, and is a sailor.

Thomas Good, by trade a miller, a lusty well looking fellow, about 35 years of age, of a dark complexion, about 5 feet 9 inches high, born in the north of *England*, had on and took with him a Russia drab frock, and breeches, old cotton jacket, white broadcloth do, white yarn and grey worsted stockings, oznabrigs shirts, and white do. country made shoes with strings, also a grey cut wig. It is supposed they have forged a pass.

Thomas Jones, about 5 feet 7 inches high, about 20 years of age, of a pale complexion, and of a down look, wears short brown hair; had on when he went away, an old green half thick jacket and breeches, an oznabrigs shirt, old felt hat, a pair of country made shoes, &c.

Whoever takes up the said servants, and delivers them to their masters, shall receive ten pounds current money reward, or in proportion for either, paid by
CHARLES G. GRIFFITH,
HENRY GRIFFITH, Jun.

TAKEN up in *Westmoreland* county, a white mare, about ten years old, 4 feet 2 inches high, a little flea bitten about the head, with a hanging mane and switch tail, and branded on the near buttock [illegible]; also a black heifer, about three years old, marked with a crop and a slit in the left ear. They have been posted and appraised, the mare to 5l. and the heifer to 20s.
REUBEN JORDAN.

Fredericksburg, May 25, 1768.
Just IMPORTED, *and to be* SOLD *by* RETAIL,
A choice ASSORTMENT *of*
GOODS.
JOHN GLASSELL.

To be SOLD,

Pursuant to the Will of SAMUEL HIPKINS, *Gentleman, deceased, on twelve months credit, the 14th of* JULY *next, at public vendue, and to be entered on at* CHRISTMAS,

A TRACT of LAND in *Essex* county, whereon the said *Hipkins* formerly lived, containing about 600 acres, on which are several valuable improved meadows; the land in general level, and in good order for cropping; has on it as good apple and peach orchards as any in the colony, besides a great variety of other valuable fruit trees; and every other conveniency necessary to be on a plantation, to make it compleat. Also will be sold at the same time and place, and on the same terms, a piece of leased land, lying in *Caroline* county, within two miles of the other, containing about 150 acres; has on it all convenient houses, &c. for cropping; is fresh and in good order. Bond and security will be required by
LE ROY HIPKINS. } Exrs.
SAMUEL HIPKINS. }

Fredericksburg, May 25, 1768.

THE Copartnership between the subscribers being expired, all persons who have any demands against them, are desired to apply to *John Glassell*; and those who are indebted to us, are desired to settle their accounts with him. It is expected that those who cannot immediately pay, will come and give bond, with security if required, and time will be allowed. There is a parcel of choice goods on hand, which will be sold by the bale, or smaller quantity, for tobacco, wheat, hemp, or short credit, on reasonable terms.

HUNTER & GLASSELL.

TO remove the unfavourable opinion creditors have of debtors advertising their estates for sale by way of lottery or otherwise, purely to amuse them, I take this method, to clear up so much thereof as may tend to my lottery, to inform the public, that the lands and slaves mentioned therein shall be valued before drawing by disinterested Gentlemen. Whatever particular falls short of the price rated at, shall be paid in tickets or notes of hand for tickets sold. Should any be valued higher, a twelve month's credit will be allowed for the balance, on giving bond and security. The fortunate who draw any of the five pounds, may either take the lot of cattle or houshold goods, or give up the ticket in lieu thereof. This, I doubt not, will put a better face on my scheme, banish prejudiced thoughts, and be a means of my disposing of all the tickets in due time, which will give great satisfaction to the public's *Humble servant*,

BENJAMIN JOHNSTON.

P. S. I heartily wish the Gentleman, who proposes the scheme for disposing of *Verigenitan* fowls, success. Had I the pleasure of being acquainted with him, I would purchase a ticket, provided he would do me the like favour. B. J.

To be SOLD, *by virtue and pursuant to a deed of trust, made by Captain* John Jennings *to* Richard Hanson, *at the plantation whereon the said* Jennings *now lives, in* Lunenburg, *on* Friday *the 24th of* June *next*,

SEVENTEEN valuable SLAVES, among which are some choice *Virginia* born young fellows; also stocks of cattle and horses, for ready money, which must be paid immediately, or the effects sold again.

RICHARD HANSON, Trustee

N. B. The badness of the weather prevented their being sold agreeable to the former advertisement.

A MAN who understands Arithmetic well, and writes a good hand, being willing to undertake a school, and is well recommended, may meet with encouragement by applying to the subscriber, living a little below *Port Royal*, in *Caroline* county.

CHARLES LEWIS.

THIS is to inform the public, that I am returned to my house at *Indian creek*, to inoculate for the small-pox, on the terms formerly advertised; and as I shall be necessarily confined with my patients, and cannot possibly traverse the country to collect my debts, it is hoped, for the future, that all persons who come will be provided to pay, not only the fee of inoculation, but for the time also they stay above the fifteen days. I shall endeavour to make every thing as convenient and agreeable as possible.

JOHN SMITH.

SOME time in *February* last I purchased a Negro woman called *Sarah*, and a child called *William*, of one *James Samford*, of *Richmond* county, for which I gave my bond for a balance of fifty pounds. Since which I understand a lawsuit is depending for said Negroes. I hereby forewarn any person from taking an assignment of the said bond, as I will not pay the money until I have a sufficient title to the said Negroes. I hereby give the said *Samford* notice, that on his giving good security to repay the money, if the Negroes should be recovered, I will pay him the money immediately. RICHARD CARTER.

STOLEN from my pasture in *King* and *Queen*, the 2d of *February* last, a sorrel horse, near fourteen hands high, with a blaze and streak in his face, which reaches almost down to his nostrils, a hanging mane and switch tail, part of one hoof and the hair of both his hind footlocks white, paces naturally, well, and fast, twelve years old this spring, and branded on the near buttock FG. Whoever brings the said horse to me shall have 20*s.* reward; or, if brought a great distance, more.

FRANCIS GAINES.

THE MEMBERS of the MISSISSIPPI COMPANY are desired to meet at *Stafford* court-house in *Virginia*, the first day of *July* next.

By order of the committee,

WILLIAM LEE, Secretary.

IF *William Goodridge*, of the city of *Salisbury*, in the county of *Wilts*, who left *England* about fifty years ago, and came to reside in some part of this colony, is now living, or any of his descendants, and will apply to the subscriber, in *Hanover* town, they will be informed of something to their advantage. JOHN SMITH.

ON *Monday* the 9th instant, came into this port, a schooner of about forty tons burthen, which, from the testimony of two seamen belonging thereto, and the confession of one *Henry Dunn*, alias *Price*, late mate thereof, but who has since absconded, appears to have been run away with by said *Dunn*, from port *Beaufort*, in *South-Carolina*. She had on board about 500 bushels of *Indian* corn, sundry plantation utensils, such as broad hoes, axes, whip-saws, hand mill-stones, *&c.* and two Negroes, which the said *Dunn* had disposed of before the fraud was discovered. The vessel is said to be the property of Capt. *Robert Orr*, of *South-Carolina*. The owner is desired to make speedy application for said vessel, as she may suffer great injury from the worm, if continued any length of time in this river.

J: AMBLER, } Collector of
Port YORK.

Care is taken of the vessel and cargo.

TO be SOLD, in the Borough of *Norfolk*, on *Tuesday* the 28th of *June* next, several valuable Houses and Lots, together with a SLOOP BOAT, and her Materials, belonging to the Estate of *Jacob Elligood*, deceased. The Terms of Sale will be made known that Day, by

THE EXECUTORS.

To be SOLD *or* RENTED, *on the most reasonable terms, and entered on immediately*,

THE houses and lots in the town of *Blandford*, upon *Appamattox* river, late in the possession of Mr. *Peter Randolph Bland*, but now the property of *Theodorick Munford*. For terms apply to Dr. *Theodorick Bland*, in *Blandford*.

To be SOLD *at the late dwelling-house of Mr.* Thomas Barnes, *deceased, in* Richmond *county, on* Wednesday *the 15th day of* June *next, if fair, if not, the next fair day, and will be continued until all are sold*,

FIFTY choice *Virginia* born SLAVES, horses, many of them blooded, a large stock of cattle, sheep, and hogs, all the houshold and kitchen furniture, a neat POST CHARIOT, with harness for four horses, a very good still of about sixty gallons, and many other articles too numerous to particularize. Credit will be allowed to all those that purchase above the value of 5*l.* until the 10th of *April* 1769. Seven and an half discount for ready money —— I request all those that have just claims against the estate, that they will bring them in properly proved before the day of sale; and all those indebted to the estate, are desired to make immediate payment, or they may depend on being sued without further notice.

WILLIAM FLOOD, Adm^r.

To be SOLD *on very reasonable terms, altogether or in parcels, and may be entered upon next Fall*,

THREE thousand six hundred and four acres of well timbered and watered land, lying on both sides *Meherrin* river, in the counties of *Lunenburg* and *Mecklenburg*, about 75 miles from *Petersburg*, great part of which is very fine tobacco land, and on the rest there is an excellent range for stock. Any person inclinable to purchase, may be shewn the same, by applying to *William Naish* on the premises. For terms enquire of Col. *Archibald Cary*, in *Chesterfield* county, Mr. *Bathurst Skelton*, in *Charles City*, Mr. *Thomas Fleming*, *William Fleming*, or the subscriber, in *Cumberland* county.

tf SUSANNA FLEMING.

TAKEN up in *Spotsylvania* county, a grey horse, about 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near shoulder HA in a piece, with a hanging mane and tail. Posted, and appraised to 5*l.*

WILLIAM ALSUP.

TAKEN up in *Buckingham* county, a bay mare, about 4 feet 5 inches high, branded on the near buttock thus (:) has one large saddle spot on each side, and a bob tail; she is shod before, and is about nine years old. Posted, and appraised to 3*l.*

EDMUND AYRES.

TO BE SOLD,

UPWARDS of ONE THOUSAND ACRES of LAND, near the *Double Top Mountain* in *Culpeper* county, late the property of Mr. *John Rootes* in *Gloucester* county. Any person inclinable to purchase, may apply to Mr. *Roger Dixon*, in *Fredericksburg*, who is impowered to agree. The land will be laid off in lots if desired, and credit till the 1st day of *October*, on giving bond with good security.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE TRACT of LAND in *Mecklenburg* county, upon *Roanoke* river, near *Fox's* ferry, where *Richard Rocket* formerly lived, containing 400 acres, upon which is a good dwelling house, and convenient outhouses, with cleared land sufficient to work 6 or 8 hands. The land is well timbered and watered, very suitable for tobacco, and a proportion of rich low grounds that are tendable or fit for meadow. *Robert Brooks*, who lives near the premises, will shew the same.

Also a plantation in *Albemarle* county, where *George Robinson* formerly kept store, containing 400 acres, on which is a good dwelling house, a very good store and compting house, with other outhouses. It lays upon the main three notched road, and is very conveniently situated for a store or ordinary. For terms apply to the subscriber in *Petersburg*. 2m.

EDWARD STABLER.

THE Gentlemen of *Amelia*, *Buckingham*, *Chesterfield*, *Prince-Edward*, *Bedford*, *Cumberland*, and *Halifax*, who are indebted to the subscriber for Gazettes, or Advertisements, are requested to pay the same to Mr. ROBERT DONALD, Merchant, at *Warwick*; and the Gentlemen of *Amherst*, *Goochland*, *Henrico*, *Albemarle*, and *Richmond* Town, will be kind enough to pay their balances to Mr. JAMES BUCHANAN, Merchant, in *Richmond* town; these Gentlemen being supplied with proper lists, and empowered to receive for the above named counties. ——Their compliance will greatly oblige

Their most obedient humble servant,

WILLIAM RIND.

Pittsylvania, April 8, 1763.

A SCHEME

For disposing of (by way of Lottery) the several valuable tracts of LAND *that are below mentioned, belonging to the subscriber.*

Contents of the Prizes.

	No.	Val. £.
A TRACT of 100 acres of land, 40 acres of which are good low grounds, on *Roanoke* river, in *Mecklenburg* county, with an established ferry belonging to it; and also 700 acres on *Neuse* river, *North Carolina*; about 200 acres thereof very good low grounds, and the high land very good.	1	500
A tract of 950 acres in *Amherst* county, on *Stoval's* creek, being fine tobacco land, and within 3 or four miles of *Stoval's* ferry, on *James* river, from whence tobacco, *&c.* are transported to market down by water.	1	250
A tract of 300 acres on the said *Stoval's* creek, adjoining the last-mentioned tract, being also extraordinary good tobacco land.	1	120
A tract of 361 acres on *Stoval's* creek aforesaid, being also good tobacco land.	1	80
A tract of 357 acres on the south side of *Roanoke*, in *Mecklenburg*, being kind free land, and tolerable good for tobacco.	1	80
An entry of 640 acres of good land, on *Fall* creek, near the *Neuse* tract.	1	50
A tract of 400 acres on *Stoval's* creek, adjoining the other tracts on the said creek.	1	20
A prize to be paid in cash, out of the produce of the lottery.	1	75
Twenty-five at £.5, to be paid as aforesaid.	25	125
33 Prizes, - - -		£.1300
227 Blanks, - - -		
260 Tickets at £.5. - -		£.1300

Those that purchase tickets are only required to give their bonds for the money, payable when the lottery is drawn, which is to be on *Monday* the 24th day of *October* next, at the *Rocky Ridge*, under the management of *Clement Read*, *Isaac Read*, *Paul Carrington*, *Matthew Marable*, *Robert Munford* of *Mecklenburg*, *Henry Delony*, *David Garland*, *William Taylor*, *John Winn*, *David Mason*, *Gray Briggs*, *John Bolling*, *William Cabell*, *Joseph Cabell*, *Alexander Trent*, *Peterfield Trent*, *Thomas Jefferson* of *Albemarle*, and *George Robertson* of *Chesterfield*, Gentlemen, who will be impowered to execute conveyances for the prizes drawn by the fortunate adventurers, and of whom tickets may be had, also at both the Printing-Offices, and of the subscriber. 7m GEORGE JEFFERSON.

THE subscribers came to this colony about 3 years ago, in quest of a relation of theirs, one *Jean Walker*, a daughter to *William Walker*, in the old town of *Aberdeen*, in *Scotland*, who came over to this colony about 50 years ago; but though the subscribers have made much enquiry after her, they can get no certain intelligence where, or in what part of the country she is. Whoever will inform *John Davidson*, cooper, at *Falmouth*, on *Rappahannock* river, or *James Davidson*, cooper, at *Milner's*, in *Nansemond* county, where they may find the said *Jean Walker*, or if she be dead, in what part of the country she died, shall receive 5*l.* reward.

JOHN DAVIDSON,
2m. JAMES DAVIDSON.

April 28, 1768

STRAYED or stolen from Col. *Fielding Lewis's* pasture, in *Fredericksburg*, the 20th instant, a dark bay horse, 13 hands and a half high, branded on the near buttock EC, his tail bobb'd and mane roached; has several saddle spots, paces slow, and is very dull. He is between 6 and 7 years old, and was bred by Col. *Edward Carter* in *Albemarle* county. Whoever will deliver the said horse to Capt. *George Weedon*, in *Fredericksburg*, or to the subscriber in *Caroline* county, shall receive 20*s.* reward.

WILLIAM WOODFORD.

WHEREAS I have a large quantity of good land for sale, in *Bedford* and *Pittsylvania* counties, both high and low grounds, from ten pounds price to thirty; amongst which are about 7000 acres, which I am authorized to sell for Col. *Archibald Cary*, on *Goose* creek, and *Wolf* creek. It is well timber'd, and well water'd, and one of the best places in our county for range. Any person inclinable to purchase, may see the land, by applying to their humble servant, near *Bedford* court-house.

6m. WILLIAM MEAD.

Feb. 10, 1768.

To be SOLD *at private* SALE,

SIX THOUSAND FIVE HUNDRED ACRES of LAND in *Charles City*, pleasantly situate on *James* river; 4 acres of land, with a water grist mill, on *Mayser's* creek, in the same county; and two thousand acres of land in *Halifax* county; they will be sold altogether, or divided into lots, as may best suit the purchasers. These lands were the estate of Mr. *William Kennon*, and are conveyed to us (with others his trustees) for the benefit of his creditors. As a sale of these lands has been before advertised, but not effected; it may not be improper, to assure the public, that an absolute disposal of them is now intended; and that we shall be ready at all times to receive proposals for the whole, or any part thereof. Mr. *John Christian* (who lives thereon) will shew the land in *Charles City*.

RICHARD RANDOLPH,
JAMES BELSCHES,
JERMAN BAKER.

SCHEME *of a* LOTTERY

FOR disposing of one hundred and forty-six LOTS of LAND, in the town of *Hanover*, yet remaining unsold. The least valuable of the lots, according to the prices of those most remote from the river, which have been sold, not being less than £.20, which is far below what was given for several near the river.

	lots	value £.	rents £.
Inspection at *Page's*, 5 lots at 12 years purchase,	-	840	70
Do. *Crutchfield's*, 6 lots at do.	-	720	60
		1560	130
Lots improved, each half acre, at £.20 -	135	2700	
		4260	130
137 Prizes. - - - -	137		
263 Blanks.			
400 Tickets at £.10 each,	-	4000	

The said lottery will be drawn at Mr. *Anthony Hay's* in *Williamsburg*, on the 4th *Thursday* in *April* 1768. Those who do not pay for their tickets on the day of drawing, may give bond to carry interest from that time. *Robert Carter Nicholas*, *George Wythe*, *Thomas Everard*, *John Thompson*, and *Jerman Baker*, Esqrs; managers, or any three of whom tickets may be had, and of the subscriber. MANN PAGE.

WILLIAMSBURG: Printed by WILLIAM RIND, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, on the main Street. All Persons may be supplied with this GAZETTE at 12*s.* *per* Year. ADVERTISEMENTS of a moderate Length are inserted for 3*s.* the First Week, and 2*s.* each Time after: And long ones in Proportion.